OFFICE *of the* ATTORNEY GENERAL
GREG ABBOTT

August 1, 2003

Ms. Traci S. Briggs
Assistant City Attorney
Killeen Police Department
402 North Second Street
Killeen, Texas 76541-5298

OR2003-5317

Dear Ms. Briggs:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 185228.

The Killeen Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to an arrest and related internal affairs investigation, as well as for some specified calls for service. You state that some responsive information has been released to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

You argue that all of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information another statute makes confidential. We understand that the City of Killeen is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 of the Local Government Code contemplates two different types of personnel files: one that the police department is required to maintain as part of the officer's civil service file, and one that the police department may maintain for its own internal use. Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a), (g).

Section 143.089(g) provides:

> A fire or police department may maintain a personnel file on a fire fighter or police officer employed by the department for the department's use, but the department may not release any information contained in the department file to any agency or person requesting information relating to a fire fighter or police officer. The department shall refer to the director or the director's designee a person or agency that requests information that is maintained in the fire fighter's or police officer's personnel file.

In *City of San Antonio v. Texas Attorney General,* 851 S.W.2d 946 (Tex. App. - Austin 1993, writ denied), the court addressed a request for information contained in a police officer's personnel file maintained by the city police department for its use and addressed the applicability of section 143.089(g) to that file. The records included in the personnel file related to complaints against the police officer for which no disciplinary action was taken. The court determined that section 143.089(g) made these records confidential. *City of San Antonio,* 851 S.W.2d at 949; *see also City of San Antonio v. San Antonio Express-News,* 47 S.W.3d 556 (Tex. App.--San Antonio 2000, no pet.) (information reasonably relating to officer's employment relationship with department and maintained in the department's internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential). In cases in which a police department takes disciplinary action against a police officer, it is required by section 143.089(a)(2) to place records relating to that investigation and disciplinary action in the personnel files maintained under section 143.089(a). *See Abbott v. Corpus Christi,* No. 03-02-00785-CV, slip op., 2003 WL 21241652, at *7 (Tex. App.— Austin May 30, 2003, no pet. h.). All investigatory materials in a case resulting in disciplinary action are "from the employing department" when they are held by or in possession of the department because of its investigation into a police officer's misconduct, and the department must forward them to the civil service commission for placement in the civil service personnel file. *Id.* at *5, *7. Such records are subject to release under chapter 552 of the Government Code. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990). However, information maintained in a department's internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential and must not be released. *City of San Antonio v. Texas Attorney Gen.*, 851 S.W.2d 946, 949 (Tex. App.--Austin 1993, writ denied).[1]

You assert that the submitted information consists of personnel information maintained by the department as authorized under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code. We agree that most of this information is confidential pursuant to section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and, thus, must be withheld pursuant to section 552.101. However, portions of the remaining submitted information are contained in department offense reports

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[1]We note that section 143.089(g) requires a department that receives a request for information maintained in a file under section 143.089(g) to refer that person to the civil service director or the director's designee.

and investigation records separate and apart from those of the internal affairs investigation. We assume the department maintains this information outside of the department's personnel file for this officer. The department may not engraft the confidentiality afforded to records under section 143.089(g) to other records that exist independently of the internal affairs investigation. Accordingly, we conclude that the department may not withhold the portions of the submitted information that we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code. As you raise no other arguments against disclosure of the marked information, it must be released to the requestor.[2]

In summary, the marked information must be released to the requestor. The department must withhold the remaining submitted information pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one

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[2]Some of the documents marked for release contain or consist of confidential information that is not subject to release to the general public. *See* Gov't Code § 552.352. However, the requestor in this instance has a special right of access to the information. Gov't Code § 552.023. Because some of the information is confidential with respect to the general public, if the department receives a future request for this information from an individual other than the requestor or her authorized representative, the department should again seek our decision.

of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877)673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512)475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/jh

Ref: ID# 185228

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Matthew Benjamin Vogt
4506 Deek Road, Apartment D
Killeen, Texas 76549
(w/o enclosures)